

# THE WEEKLY GRAPHIC.

T. E. SUMMITTE, Proprietor.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1904.

## WITH THEE ON LAND OR SEA.

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effigy of a man—the friend of my early days. We loved the same woman, quarreled for her, and fought. It was in the south, and in the time when hot blood carried men to the dueling ground. We fought beneath the arched live-oaks in the Old Parish road below the city where so many of the foolish youths of New Orleans have met. I ran him through with my sword, and left him for dead upon the field. I was forced to fly with my sword. The physician was a stranger to me, a friend of his. He sent me a paper later, marked with an account of the duel, and the death of my opponent. I went abroad. Before leaving I tried to see her—the woman we had fought for. I knew that she loved me, and not him.

He paused—and was silent so long that I thought he had forgotten me. I made a little movement to attract his attention. He looked up at me and smiled again.

"I have been back in the long ago," he said. "There are pleasant memories there, as well as sad ones. It is much to know that you were once loved by a pure woman. I knew that, for she told me so in a little note that I have always kept. Nothing can take that knowledge from me. But she said that she could never marry a man who had the blood of another on his hands and on his soul."

Again he paused and seemed to dream, and I respected and did not break the silence.

"I have seen her many times since," he began again, presently, "as one sees the stars away off in the unreachable heavens. But never to touch her hand—her garments, even; not even to speak with her, except as we have met and passed in the street. She has never married, and I know that she has grown old, still loving me, as I have grown old, loving her."

After this he asked me to tell him what I had done, and I did this as briefly as I could.

"You say he has not long to live? Will you come with me?"

He started up eagerly, drawing on his coat. We went out together and I led the way to the hospital, where I had left the other.

The touch of human sympathy that we had given him had mellowed the poor outcast, and silenced his jeers. The meeting between the two men was affecting. The long years seemed blotted out, and their hands clasped, as they had done in their youth. The stranger had grown weaker since I left him.

"I am dying, Willis," he said brokenly; "it may be but a matter of a few hours. I have wronged you, and I want your forgiveness. I know what I have done. I have been wretched and weak, and miserable as any dog that walks the earth. But I accept it all as the just reward for what I did. I provoked you beyond

## FREE TRADE ABROAD.

The Tariff as a Protection to Domestic Manufactures.

In the United States an internal revenue tax is essentially a war tax. Three times the government has had to resort to it, each time to meet the extraordinary expenditures and debts created by war. In each case it protested a purpose to abandon such taxes as soon as the state of the public finances would permit. This species of tax has always met the most determined opposition from the people and has always provoked bloody conflict with the public officers. At the close of the revolutionary war an internal tax was adopted, which precipitated the Shay rebellion and was very soon abandoned. Again, at the close of the war of 1812, it was tried, and after a few years abandoned as promised.

The present system was adopted during the civil war, the enormous expense and debts of which compelled a resort to every possible device for raising money and with the most solemn assurances that it should be abandoned as soon as practicable. This pledge was faithfully kept in view by the republican party while in power. All taxes on occupations, on incomes, on legal and commercial papers, and on manufactures, except spirits, beer and tobacco, have been repealed. And it is the pledge and the intention of this party to keep its promise and abandon the whole internal tax system as soon as practicable.

But the government must have money with which to meet its vast expenditures, and this money it must derive from some form of taxation. And from the beginning of the government it has been our policy to derive this money from customs duties. The tariff is a tax on foreign products brought into our country to be sold in our markets. It is the only form in which we can make foreigners who enjoy the protection of person and property given them by our laws, and who receive the profits of trade in our markets, contribute to the expense of maintaining them. And so, the second law placed on our statute books, by the first congress of the United States, was a tariff. This tariff was avertedly adopted for the two-fold purpose of affording revenue for the treasury and protection to domestic manufactures. And the principles of this act, prepared by Madison, advocated by Hamilton and approved by Washington, is still the republican shibboleth. We are for a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to protect our own manufactures and thus furnish employment for our own labor.

Our political opponents do not stand on the same platform with us. In spite of constant denial, in spite of the warnings and opposition of individual leaders in their own ranks, year by year they are growing bolder and bolder in their advocacy of free trade. This was the undoubted doctrine of the democratic party before the civil war, and back to this position they are steadily drifting as the inevitable result of their fundamental doctrine of state rights. In 1848 their national platform declared "that the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844 have fulfilled the hopes of the democracy, and that the noble impulse given to the cause of free trade by the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and the creation of the more equal and productive tariff of 1846." In 1856, they again declared, "the time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world." During the rebellion democratic doctrine burst into full flower as applied to revenue systems by a provision in the Confederate constitution prohibiting their congress levying an import duty for the encouragement of any industry. And since the war, each tariff bill they have prepared goes further and further in the direction of their free trade theories, until now, in the Wilson bill, we are challenged to a choice between the two fundamentally different systems of external and internal taxation. This bill cuts down the tariff, equally regardless of protection and of revenue, and proposes to supply the deficiency by a return to the income tax, and an extension of other internal taxes.

It is no longer a question of duty for revenue only, as against a tariff for protection. It is now a tariff for deficiency and a permanent adoption of internal taxation for revenue. The democratic cry of "tariff reform," a tariff for revenue only, is demonstrated to be insincere. Its true meaning is, "free trade in foreign goods, and internal taxation to supply the revenue."

A PARTY WITHOUT BRAINS. Democrats Lack Even the Elementary Principles of Statesmanship. It is becoming very evident, if there was ever any doubt about it, that there is not room in the United States for two protectionist parties at the same time. The democratic party must have discovered this before it framed and adopted the Chicago platform, and by various devices, some of them not particularly reputable, made their opposition to protection win in 1892. No sooner, however, had they undertaken to put their free-trade theories into practice than they found themselves in the whole country arrayed solidly against them. The very fear of what the might do created a paralysis of domestic industry, a withdrawal of capital, and a shrinkage in the demand for labor, accompanied, necessarily, by a reduction in wages. Then the democratic party grew frightened at the demon it had involved and fled for refuge to the fortress of protection. But instead of knocking at the gate and demanding entrance, it climbed over the walls and sneaked through the windows, and even when inside declared that it had asked shelter of protection and asserted that it still adhered to the banner of what it called tariff reform.

We are strongly in favor of education, but we maintain that congress is not the place to teach would-be statesmen the elementary principles of statesmanship. Some little knowledge of everyday affairs, some little power of reasoning, some modicum of common sense is necessary in congress. The proper place for this party of imbeciles is the lower grades of the public schools. They need some little foundation of brains before they attempt to handle serious questions.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The democratic party is all sugar with the same stick, from the sugar-cured administration down.—Philadelphia Press.

## HOW DEMOCRATS RAISE FUNDS.

Facts Brought Out in the Tammany Investigation.

During the consideration of the tariff bill in the senate a few weeks ago it was charged that the sugar trust had contributed largely to the democratic campaign fund in 1892. Figures have recently been furnished by the New York democratic newspapers, and authenticated by the Lexow committee, which warrant the statement that a democratic campaign fund has been usually made by other methods than that of personal contribution. The following figures are authenticated by at least five of the leading New York papers as the sum raised in one year from the following sources:

From disorderly houses..... \$8,120.00  
From saloons..... 1,520.00  
From gambling houses..... 125.00  
From merchants and peddlers..... 50.00  
From new members of the police force..... 60.00

Making a grand total of..... \$10,215.00

These figures tell in a large measure explain matters to those who have been skeptical with reference to the use of money in the elections in New York city, by which Tammany continues its power, and all efforts to dethrone it have been futile. In 1892, when so much was expected from the city of New York in sustaining Tammany against the arbitrary candidacy of Grover Cleveland, it was thought that a break would be made, but here is seen the silent force which must bind together Tammany and the candidate of the democratic party, no matter what the conditions may be. Tammany was not in a condition to repudiate anything. Those who read in the future of democratic campaign funds, or who seek an opportunity to read the full reports made by the committee above referred to, which no doubt will soon appear in book form for the edification of the student of American political economy.

A DISGRACEFUL SURRENDER. The Coal Barons Are Favored by the Dishonest Democrats. Public attention has been so strongly drawn to the tremendous steal by the sugar trust, authorized by the senate in its adoption of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, that an almost similar surrender, made by the senate to another trust, has not received the attention it deserves. It was the imposition of a duty on bituminous coal. The cry of "free raw materials," which the democrats have kept up for years against included coal as one of its chief items. When the tariff bill was before the house, the question was debated at length, and the democrats gave their united voice for free coal.

Mr. Wilson declared that duty on coal is a subsidy to the railroads, and that there is no justification for a duty on coal in either the democratic or the republican platform. Mr. Bayner, democrat, from Maryland, said that if coal were a free product of the Nova Scotia mines, would fill the New England markets, but could not compete with our own mines in the interior of the country that the entire Pacific coast and the northwestern states, which now obtain their coal from Canada, would be greatly benefited by free coal.

Mr. Maguire, of California, declared the monopoly created by the duty on coal is one of the most unjustifiable of all the monopolies that have found shelter and encouragement behind the tariff banner. And so bituminous coal was put on the free list by the democrats of the house, that the "coal barons" should be kept down in their schemes of rapacity.

The bill went over to the democratic senate, and the finance committee immediately made bituminous coal dutiable at forty cents per ton, and slack and culm at fifteen cents.

How was that for consistency? When these items were reached in the senate debate, Senator Hill moved to put them on the free list. His amendment was lost by a vote of 1 yeas to 31 nays.

How is that for democratic consistency? It was simply another disgraceful surrender by the democrats of the senate to wealthy interests. It raises the question whether the so-called "coal barons" did not, like the sugar trust, make a contribution to the Cleveland campaign fund in 1892.—Toledo Blade.

## HE'S A PATRIOT.

On This Particular Occasion He Met the Wrong Man, However.

"Sir," he began to one of the clerks in the water office, as he waved a notice in his hand, "there is a notice that if I don't pay my water-tax before the day is out the water will be shut off at the house."

"Yes, sir," replied the clerk, as he kept on writing.

"It isn't American, sir. The czar of Russia sends around such notices, but the czar of Russia doesn't run Detroit. The idea of hopping on to an American citizen in any such way?"

"Yes, sir," humbly replied the clerk. "It has aroused me and I won't pay—no, sir, won't pay if you shut the water off from the whole town! More than that, sir, and I want to give you notice right now, that the hyena who comes up to shut that water off will never live to do it! I'll slay him, sir—slay him in cold blood!"

"Yes, sir," was the quiet response.

"If you have a man to notify me that the tax was paid due I should have given him the cash at once, but when this water board resorts to bulldozing tactics with me, you have struck the wrong man! Yes, sir—the wrong man!"

"Yes, sir," continued the man, as he paced up and down, "but where is it? This is a sample of it—this arbitrary notice! I must put up or shut up. Here we are living between two great lakes, and the deeper tones of millions of gallons of water past our doors every day in the year, and yet I must pay for water! Not only that, but I must be threatened and bullied and walked on!"

"Yes, sir," said the clerk with a nod.

"But I'll never do it! never! I'll die in the last ditch! I'll show this water board that the spirit of American liberty still lives, and that there is one man in this town who can't be walked on!"

"Yes, sir,"

## THE BAY OF NAPLES.

A Stretch of Water Wherein Are Mingled Evidences of Day and Night.

About Sorrento also there is something of a Neapolitan flavor in the air. The Neapolitan small boy is half monkey, half comedian and all thief, and here as elsewhere the boy is father to the man. In Sorrento there is the municipal band, more inexorable in Italy than death itself; there are little companies of men and women who dance the tarantella in costume on the terraces of the hotels, and sing vulgar songs, which the foreigner takes for national airs.

There are not, indeed, so many beggars as in Naples itself, and its neighborhood, but the perpetual attempt to extract small coin from the visitor occupies the sole and undivided attention of at least one portion of the population. Here, as in Naples, the guide guides not, but chatters, butchering what he supposes to be the foreigner's language in order to make himself a holiday. Here, as elsewhere, the lively donkey boy twists the patient ass' tail, ultimately requests you to dismount at the steep places, and gets on himself.

Here, as in southern Italy, the small deceptions of a very poor and not very clever people bring a smile to the keen but often good-natured northerner's face.

All this I might describe at endless length had it not been done so often, and in one or two instances so well. There it all is, more or less lovely as its surroundings, more or less modern in its buildings, more or less civilized by the people that move upon the scene. And below it, and before it, and facing it, stretches the sea, the eternal, ever-changing, ever-abiding sea. The splashes of human wrought color, and the deeper tones of man-planted orange-gardens, and olive-groves, and vines, are forever contrasted with God's own palette, with that broad water wherein are mingled the precious tones of day and night, the maiden rose-mallow of dawn, and the gorgeous purple of imperial evening, the gold of the sun and silver of the moon and the precious stones of the stars, all blending at last in the depths of the great liquid sapphire of that sea which wise men of old believed to be the source of all living things.—Marior Crawford, in Century.

WHAT NAMES MEAN. Derivation of Some of the Popular Personal Designations Now in Use. Isabella, one of the few names which came to us from the Latin through the Spanish, means the Fair Eliza. William, the German name, signifies Defending Many. It has always been a favorite name in royal families. Arthur, a Celtic name, signifies The Strong Man. It has kept pace with Alfred in the favor of the English. Cecil was originally from the Latin, meaning the Dim-Sighted One. It was originally used as a nickname. John was an extremely popular Hebrew name, signifying the Grace of God or the Gracious Gift of God. Magdalene is a Hebrew or Syriac name, meaning a Hebrew or Syriac. It was the name of a city in Palestine. Charles is German, meaning Noble-spirited One. Over a hundred European kings have been named Charles. Julius, a Latin name, signifies Soft Haired. The Julian family was one of the most famous in the history of Rome. Bernard is German, meaning Bear's Heart. German soldiers often wore the skin of a bear's head as a helmet. Adolphus is Saxon, meaning happiness. This name has been borne by no less than seventeen reigning kings. Benjamin is from the Hebrew, signifying Son of the Right Hand. It was considered one of the luckiest of names.—N. Y. Advertiser.

FASHIONS IN NAMES. Return from "Fancy" Names to "Anne," "Jane" and "Martha." People are growing tired of the "fancy" names which have for some time been popular, and are reverting to "old-fashioned" ones such as Anne, Jane, Martha, etc. It is a very great pity to have any fashion in names, of which we can not have too much variety, and to describe any in particular as "fancy names" is absurd, since many of the prettiest are of really more ancient origin than the homely ones quoted, and far from circumscribing our choice, the increase of population makes it most desirable to revive or invent more.

When a large family circle of brothers and sisters and cousins marry, it often happens that several of the new members have the same name, and it is most tiresome having to explain, every time we alude to them, whether we mean this or that Edith or Ethel.

With a little thought names of pleasant sounding words might be found which would serve admirably for appellations and tend to lessen the existing confusion.—Lady's Pictorial.

No Wonder. Paperhanger—To fit up these rooms in the style you want will cost two hundred and fifty dollars. I have figured it down to the lowest notch.

Housholder—Where my wife and daughter will have to give up their European trip this summer—that's certain.

## PITH AND POINT.

—We are on trial ourselves whenever we condemn another.—Ran's Horn.

—Gently I took that which gently came, and without scorn forgave; do thou the same.—Coleridge.

—"Pa, man's tuning the piano next door." "Great suffering Job! d'ye suppose I don't know it, child?"—Buffalo Express.

—Sweet Sixteen—"Do tell me, Elsa, when my accepted lover asks for the first kiss, how many shall I give him?"—Fliegende Blätter.

—McCrack—"Isn't Briggs naturally a lazy fellow?" "McCrack—"Not exactly lazy, but he seems to think it unhealthy to work between meals."—Tit-Bits.

—Court—"Why should the prisoner have an interpreter? Can't he speak English?" "Attorney—"No, your honor; he's a railway trainman."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—Mounted to the Same Thing.—Customer—"Have you a copy of the 'Fifteen Decisive Battles'?" Bookseller—"No; we're all out. But we can give you 'Reflections of a Married Man.'"

—De man, said Uncle Eben, "dat complains 'bout what he kaint help am mos' likely de same one dat's too lazy ter stir hisse'f in time ter keep de trouble from happenin'."—Washington Star.

—A "Poke" Bonnet.—"What a lovely white chip hat that was your wife had on today, Bagley?" "Yes, and I took the price of five blue chips to pay for it."—Browning, King & Co's Monthly.

—She—"You have met the beautiful Miss X, have you not?" "What do you think of her?" He—"She is one of that sort of women that any man could die for, but none could live with."—Indianapolis Journal.

—Aw—as I understand it," said the traveling foreigner, "your officeholders here are the servants of the people. Am I right?" "You have become a little mixed," said the citizen. "It must be the officeholders you are thinking of."—Indianapolis Journal.

—Mrs. Honser (meditatively, at the museum)—"I'd just like to know—" Mr. Honser—"Know what?" Mrs. Honser—"If that India-rubber man was ever one of the bouncing babies we read about in the birth department of the newspapers."—Buffalo Courier.

—Mrs. Gayspouse (engaging a new servant)—"I am very particular about the conduct of my domestics. I had to discharge my last girl because I caught her winking at my husband." Applicant—"You did quite right, ma'am. A girl as careless as that ought to